

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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RAYMOND L. BARTEE, Jr.,	:	
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Plaintiff,	:	Civ. No. 16-0683 (RBK) (AMD)
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, et al.,	:	<b>OPINION</b>
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

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**ROBERT B. KUGLER, U.S.D.J.**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff is a former state prisoner. He is proceeding *pro se* with a civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Previously, this matter was administratively terminated as plaintiff had not paid the filing fee nor had he submitted an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Plaintiff has now filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* such that the Clerk will be ordered to reopen this case. Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted and the Clerk will be ordered to file the complaint.

At this time, this Court must screen the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) to determine whether it should be dismissed as frivolous or malicious, for failing to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or because it seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from suit. For the following reasons, the complaint will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

## **II. BACKGROUND**

The allegations of the complaint will be construed as true for purposes of this Opinion.

Plaintiff names two defendants in this action: (1) the County of Cape May; and (2) the State of New Jersey.

Plaintiff's alleges as follows in his complaint:

I am once again being deprived of my due process and equal protection rights by Officers who work for the County of Cape May by racist threats, intimidation and coercion while being denied the correct sentence structure . . . I am in imminent harm of danger and irreparable damage.

(Dkt. No. 1 at p.3) These allegations constitute the entirety of plaintiff's factual allegations in his complaint.

## **III. LEGAL STANDARDS**

A plaintiff may have a cause of action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for certain violations of his constitutional rights. Section 1983 provides in relevant part:

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity, injunctive relief shall not be granted unless a declaratory decree was violated or declaratory relief was unavailable.

Thus, to state a claim for relief under § 1983, a plaintiff must allege, first, the violation of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and second, that the alleged deprivation was committed or caused by a person acting under color of state law. *See Harvey v. Plains Twp.*

*Police Dep't*, 635 F.3d 606, 609 (3d Cir. 2011) (citations omitted); *see also West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

District courts must review complaints in those civil actions in which a person is proceeding *in forma pauperis*. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). The statute directs district courts to *sua sponte* dismiss any claim that is frivolous, is malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See id.*

“The legal standard for dismissing a complaint for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is the same as that for dismissing a complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).” *Schreane v. Seana*, 506 F. App'x 120, 122 (3d Cir. 2012) (citing *Allah v. Seiverling*, 229 F.3d 220, 223 (3d Cir. 2000)). That standard is set forth in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009) and *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), as explicated by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. To survive the court's screening for failure to state a claim, the complaint must allege “sufficient factual matter” to show that the claim is facially plausible. *See Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Fair Wind Sailing, Inc. v. Dempster*, 764 F.3d 303, 308 n.3 (3d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678). “[A] pleading that offers 'labels or conclusions' or 'a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.' ” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

*Pro se* pleadings, as always, will be liberally construed. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972). Nevertheless, “*pro se* litigants still must allege sufficient facts in their complaints to

support a claim.” *Mala v. Crown Bay Marina, Inc.*, 704 F.3d 239, 245 (3d Cir.2013) (citation omitted) (emphasis added).

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

Plaintiff’s complaint is devoid of any factual allegations to support his claim that his due process and/or equal protection rights have been violated. Instead, he merely alleges in conclusory fashion that such rights have been violated without any factual content to support such claims. This is insufficient to state a claim under *Iqbal* as recited above. Therefore, plaintiff’s complaint shall be dismissed in its entirety without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Plaintiff shall be given thirty days in which to seek to reopen this action if he so chooses. However, plaintiff is cautioned that, “allegations of verbal abuse or threats, absent any injury or damage, are not cognizable under § 1983.” *Brown v. Hamilton Twp. Police Dep’t Mercer Cnty.*, N.J., 547 F. App’x 96, 97 (3d Cir. 2013) (citing *McBride v. Deer*, 240 F.3d 1287, 1291 n.3 (10th Cir. 2001); *Freeman v. Arpaio*, 125 F.3d 732, 738 (9th Cir. 1997)).

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the complaint will be dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. An appropriate order will be entered.

DATED: September 7, 2016

s/Robert B. Kugler  
ROBERT B. KUGLER  
United States District Judge